

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 35

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 30th, 1892.

QUITE a little breeze was raised in the daily press of this city on Friday last by a remark in the *Gazeta de Notícias* to the effect that a rumor is current that the government has placed unlimited funds at the disposal of its diplomatic representative to secure a favorable award at Washington on the Missões boundary question. Of course the rumor was either purely imaginary, or it was current among men whose knowledge was designed to match their discretion. The whole conception was so absurd that it was hardly worth notice. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the public men who fill the leading positions in the United States government, veracity is certainly not one of them, and no one but a simpleton would ever think of hinting anything to the contrary. In addition to this, the Brazilian side of this Missões dispute is so clear and strong that no sane man, even were he unscrupulous enough to advocate the employment of corrupt means in such cases, would ever think of the necessity of using money. The suggestion, therefore, is not only libellous toward the United States government, but it is far from complimentary to the good faith and intelligence of Brazilians. And still further, it shows a lamentable want of true patriotism on the part of the *Gazeta* to publish such a rumor. The mere suggestion of such a purpose cannot fail to create a prejudice against the Brazilian representative and his case, and is therefore direct assistance to the Argentine claim. An upright judge does not like to think that anyone even dreamed of bribing him, much less does he like to know that the possibility, or intention, has been a subject of discussion. To suggest such a thing cannot fail to create embarrassments for the Brazilian representative, and no Brazilian journal should have made so serious a mistake as to give it publicity even in the shape of a rumor.

THE discussion on the bill authorizing the re-conversion of the gold 4 per cent *apólices* into currency 5 per cents, has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority, and now goes to the Senate. The circumstance that the conversion of these *apólices* in 1890 was based on an express promise that both the interest and principal should be paid in gold, seems to have had very little influence on the minds of those who are now advocating re-conversion. They calmly ignore the promise, and are blind to the prejudice which this shuttlecock policy must cause. Bad faith is a factor in national conduct which these men do not clearly appreciate, but the country will soon learn to its cost that it is an element which will inevitably cause incalculable mischief. The promise of a government is just as binding as that of an individual, and were there an independent supreme tribunal here, like the United States Supreme Court, the individuals who are now so cynically repudiating the conditions on which the conversion of 1890 was based, would very soon have that fact forced upon their attention. The *Balhões* amendments do not alter the situation in the least; on the contrary, they are an admission that the holders of these 4 per cent *apólices* are entitled to gold, or its equivalent. To offer them one per cent in gold is worse than ignoring their claim

entirely: if the holders are entitled to one per cent in gold, then they are entitled to the whole amount; while, if they are not entitled to gold, then the offer of that percentage is unwarranted and illegal. The compromise therefore satisfies neither side in the controversy. As for the general principle involved, outside that of repudiation, it can not fail to seriously injure the credit of the country and to embarrass the treasury in its future negotiations. There are two parties in these loans as well as in all other contracts, and if the theory is once established that one of them, the government, can alter conditions at its own pleasure, the other will probably decline to continue transactions on that basis. The government forced the conversion of these *apólices* in 1890 into lower interest-bearing obligations, because the currency was then nearly on a par with gold, and it was considered onerous to the treasury to pay so high a rate of interest. Now the currency has become so much depreciated that the diminished interest rate of 1890, expressed in gold, means a very high rate in currency, so the government proposes to again convert, or re-convert, the rate into currency. So shifting a policy commands no confidence among investors, and when it is understood that this step is nothing less than "scaling" the interest debt of the state about one half, many of them will prefer to liquidate the investment and avoid government obligations in the future. We trust the Senate will consider this question seriously before committing the country to so mistaken and faithless a policy as that contained in this proposed re-conversion.

ROMANCES TO STAFFS.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir,—Reading "Fair-play's" remarks under this heading in your last issue, one would think that the directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Ltd. have treated their old employees very shabbily. This I maintain is not the case. In my opinion, and I think I am supported by the majority of my old colleagues, we came off exceedingly well.

The Board could have given us six months' notice when the contract was signed in February, instead of which we received six months' salary when our services were no longer required, and, in addition, the much talked of "bonus."

That the distribution of this bonus should have caused some dissatisfaction is what anybody might have expected. Who doesn't think he deserves more than his neighbor?

"Fair-play" asserts that only a portion of the £20,000 was distributed; he may be right, but I should like to know from whom he gets his information. Even if this were the case, the directors are quite within their right. The amount voted by the shareholders for distribution was a sum not exceeding £20,000. The Bank having afterwards reopened they retained a large portion of their old staff and thus the number to be compensated for leaving and lost their situations was considerably reduced.

The majority of us whose services were dispensed with easily obtained good appointments elsewhere and the general opinion is that we are to be envied rather than pitied.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

"OLD E. B. R."

STREET DUST.

That the dust of the street is often dangerously charged with disease germs has been demonstrated by scientists. Candies, fruits and cakes exposed to the air in the streets often convey disease to unwary purchasers. The dried sueta of confectionaries is blown about in the air, and the germs of many diseases which we seek to avoid by keeping our houses clean and by careful selection of food, assail us in the streets of our cities. It is related by a medical journal recently that while Professor Schürer was at work in his laboratory at Weichselbaum, he sent for some grapes with which to refresh himself. The fruit brought to him had been kept for some time outside a door in a basket, while on the neighboring street consumptive patients passed to and from the clinic, or class where students were taught. The fruit being dusty, he had it washed. On looking at the water in which it had been washed he reflected that it probably contained tubercle, and by way of experiment injected the water into guinea-pigs, which died in from seven to eight weeks from tuberculous disease. Every precaution was taken to prevent other sources of the infection, and the cause of the tuberculosis in the guinea-pigs was beyond doubt the dust on the grapes. Doubtless some diseases conveyed to the human body by means of fruit and other food which are so commonly exposed in all cities to the dust of the streets.

BANK NOTE REDEMPTION.

Many an interesting story might be told of the manner in which bank notes are sometimes redeemed. They are sent to the treasury department at Washington in every conceivable form. Sometimes men will hide their money in chimneys, and the good housewife, ignorant of the whereabouts of the treasure, will build up a fire that heats the chimney and sets fire to the valuable contents. Mice and rats, particularly in stores and banks, steal the precious paper out of tills and carry it away to make nests. Dogs destroy and swallow it; and goats, which are said to exist at times on

the tans and back-lot deposits, are on record at the treasury as having tried to live on rolls of money which came in their way. In cases of this kind the animals are killed, unless thought to be more valuable than the money lost, and the little weeds or pellets found in the stomachs of the offending quadrupeds reserved and forwarded for redemption. Babies have also been known to swallow valuable bank notes, but there is no record of one having been killed in order to make it disgorge what it had eaten. It is a rule that no bank note can be redeemed unless at least three-fifths of it are presented at the treasury or the loser makes affidavit that his money was lost under circumstances such as to preclude its recovery. The strangest kind of evidence is necessary to make the government officials believe in or destroy money when the notes in question are not forthcoming.—*Banker's Magazine.*

From The Western Courier, Valparaiso, July 26.

SANTIAGO CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

We are getting a little notion of the preeminence in crime boasted by Buenos Aires, which town attributes unto itself the title of "the criminal city." Will our trans-Andean contemporaries favor us with their opinion of the following list criminal statistics compiled from the Santiago police records during the last ten months?

17,369 for drunkenness, 5,225 disorderly conduct, 1,039 disturbing the peace, 1,453 as suspects, 89 inflicting injuries, 881 common thefts, 230 embezzlements, 60 pocket-picking, 887 vagrancy, 378 wandering, 73 common assaults, 9 housebreaking, 59 robbery, 555 as known criminals, 58 counterfeiting, 94 for order of the judge, 14 filial disobedience, 123 absconding, 13 fornication, 40 rape, 30 adultery, 18 homicide, 734 breaching municipal laws, 49 murders, 5 unpardonable offences, 3 suicides.—Total: 30,934.

(Calculating the population of Santiago at 250,000, which is rather over the mark, this table shows that the metropolis can boast at least 12 per cent. of its citizens as criminals.

THE SANTOS DIFFICULTY.

A rumor has been set on foot by certain interested parties that the unsatisfactory accounts as to the port of Santos are exaggerated. Unfortunately, however, they are only too true, and so impressed upon the mind of the public that the danger of visiting that port that the following official notice has been issued:—Official caution to shipowners, masters, seamen, and all others concerned. Santos. The board of trade give notice that a disease of a malignant character is so prevalent at the port of Santos, in Brazil, that no ship can enter the port without very serious danger to the lives of those on board.

It would appear that the authorities out there are alive to the serious drawback which their apathy will cause to the trade of that port, or surely by this time they would have taken some steps towards improving the filthy and unhealthy condition of the port and city. At the present time, so inadequate are the means for transferring cargo to our country that the place is choked with merchandise, and another terrible epidemic of fever is almost certain to occur with the return of the next hot season. The rich and populous state of São Paulo must necessarily suffer if this port is allowed to maintain its bad reputation in which it is beginning to be held by shippers and shipowners.—*Liverpool Weekly Mercury*, August 6.

Communicated.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

CRICKET.

"1891" vs. "1892."

The game, which was played August 21st, opened with "1892" batting, but the "youngsters" failed to score more than 26. The "oldsters" then went in and scored 75, which "1892" failed to clear with the score of a second innings, giving an easy victory to "1891."

The chief event of the day, however, was the presentation of a diamond ring to Mr. Sell, the late Hon. Secretary of the Club, who is leaving for a well-earned holiday in the old country.

The score was as follows:

"1891"		"1892"	
1st Innings	2nd Innings	1st Innings	2nd Innings
Collamore, P. J., b. Crook	0 c and b Crook	0 c and b Crook	19
Fussell, H., b. Lyon	9 c Crook, b. Crook	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Smith, C. E., b. Crook	3 c Crook, b. Crook	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Tross, T., not out	18	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Young, C. W., b. Crook	4	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Sney, A. C., b. Lyon	4	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Elworthy, J., b. Wachter	0 not out	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Twissell, A., b. Wachter	11 not out	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Oster, W. T., c. Keelman	9	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Lyons, b. Crook	4	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Read, E., c. Crook, b. Lyon	4	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Boon, H., b. Crook	4	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Horton, H., b. Crook	6	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Sandall, R. A., b. Wachter	3	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Extras	5	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Extras	5	0 c Crook, b. Crook	0
Total	73	Total	39

"1892"		"1891"	
1st Innings	2nd Innings	1st Innings	2nd Innings
Crook, N. W., c. and b. Tross	2 c Fussell, b. Oster	6	6
Smith, C. E., b. Crook	3 absent	0	0
Lyons, J., b. Tross	3 b. Tross	4	4
Tross, T., b. Crook	4 b. Oster	10	10
Crook, H., b. Tross	0 run out	0	0
Keelman, A., b. Twissell	0 b Oster	0	0
Abraham, not out	0 absent	0	0
Bottom, W. C., b. Twissell	4 run out	9	9
Elworthy, b. Oster	1 b. Oster	2	2
Beretta, F., c. Sney, b. Twissell	0 not out	3	3
Conans, H., b. Twissell	0 b Oster	3	3
Edwards, J., b. H., b. Elworthy	0 b Tross	3	3
Extras	1 b Oster	2	2
Extras	5 Extras	4	4
Total	26	Total	47

Communicated.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

"NIGGERS" vs. "WHITES."

The interesting match between an eleven born in South America and the rest was played at Run Painsmill on the 21st inst., resulting in a win for the "Whites" by 50 runs on the first innings. An amusing incident occurred during the game when Mr. E. E. Wadbrook hit a ball straight into a street lamp, in the frame of which it remained until dislodged by the enterprising "hooligan."

The umpires were Messrs. Maule and V. Lopes, and Mr. George Cox the scorer.

The score was as follows:

"WHITES"		"NIGGERS"	
1st Innings	2nd Innings	1st Innings	2nd Innings
H. L. Wheatley, b. Jones	20 not out	0	27
Richards, b. Jones	1	0	0
M. Tross, b. Jones	1	0	0
F. Webb, c. R. Morris	1	0	0
B. Jones, b. Jones	8	0	0
A. N. Crompton, b. Neil	1	0	0
Wadbrook, b. Neil	3	0	0
Black, b. Neil	10 not out	0	15
Wadbrook, b. Neil	1	0	0
F. C. Wadbrook, b. Neil	1	0	0
C. Jackson, b. A. L. Jones	1	0	0
E. S. Young, b. A. L. Jones	1	0	0
D. H. Keay, c. Jones	5	0	0
Jones, b. Neil	1	0	0
Extras	10	0	0
Total	108	Total (for 5 wickets)	57

"NIGGERS."

"NIGGERS"	
1st Innings	2nd Innings
J. Neilham, b. Wheatley	0
P. Morris, c. B. Jones	0
B. E. S. Young, b. A. L. Jones	15
C. Wadbrook, b. A. L. Jones	8
R. Morris, b. Wheatley	1
J. Neilham, b. Wheatley	11
W. Morris, c. Jones	3
Wadbrook, b. Jones	3
E. Jones, b. Jones	1
J. Neilham, b. Jones	1
H. Wheatley, c. Jones	1
H. Wheatley, c. Jones	1
M. Morris, not out	3
Extras	9
Total	58

From Times of Argentina, Buenos Aires, August 19.

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES.

We cannot look at the development of events in the United States of Brazil—the former Brazilian empire—without a feeling of regretful melancholy. To compare the regime that now exists with the one in force until the fatal day in November 1889 when the country passed from Imperial to Republican rule, is a painful task to undertake. But in very few words it can be characterized as a change from an epoch of unity resting on a solid foundation to a period of restless dismemberment devoid of stability or promise of any concentration of action in the future.

Brazil as it now is presents a sorry picture to the world. A government that is divided against itself attempts to control a number of disjointed and dissatisfied states which they or decline at their own convenience any mandate that may be sent to them. Jealousy is making rapid progress amongst the different sections of the people. The inhabitants of Rio Grande will not submit to be ruled by Rio Janeiro and in a major or minor degree the same feeling is rampant in every part of the country. To govern by force in an extended and scattered area in Brazil comprises a clearly an impossibility. Revolutions may take place and independent republics be proclaimed weeks and even months before news of such disturbances reaches the central power in Rio Janeiro. To detach any large bodies of troops to reconquer a state that has declared itself independent is in so far weakened the position of the government as to open the door to complications nearer home. The progress of disintegration, as we daily see, proceeding with rapidity, and in a few short years we may look forward to the existence of a number of insignificant republics in place of the noble structure that commanded the interest and admiration of the world. To lay in Brazil in place of constitutional administration we had a reign of anarchy and lawlessness. This is the more sad when we glance at the great intrinsic wealth that the country contains, and see how little value in the world that wealth will be when the various sections sink into the position of petty independent states continually at variance with one another with useless warfare always sapping the life blood from them. The exports of Brazil were valued in the past year at over six million pounds sterling, and of this sum the production of coffee alone accounts for nearly forty millions, such industries require both peace and good government to ensure lasting prosperity and we cannot think that they will obtain either of these under the threatening conditions of to-day. The interests of Europeans will also suffer proportionately, and when the fact is appreciated that the total external and internal debt is with to over one hundred and forty millions of pounds sterling exclusive of the many and various charges for guarantees and subventions, we realize that the stake of both Brazilians and foreigners in the endeavor to maintain the country intact should be united. But it is impossible that this can be, and torn as the former stately empire is with internal dissension and discord we can only regard it by the title we have already indicated—a thing of shreds and patches.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A "naval volunteer corps" is to be organized in Buenos Aires. It will probably lie more in the line of pikes than of effective training.

—The London and River Plate Bank of Buenos Aires gave \$5,000 towards the purchase of a new torpedo cruiser, to replace the *Rosales*.

—A new gunboat to be named *Rosales* has been ordered to be built in England by the Argentine government. She is to be of 1,050 tons and will cost £60,000.

—In consequence of the withdrawal of the opposition of the Oriental government to the dredging of the channel discovered by the engineer Sr. Ducourt in front of Martin Garcia the work will shortly commence. —*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires.

—The telegraph-telephone company has reduced its charge for a five minutes telephone conversation between Buenos Aires and Montevideo from \$2.00 to \$1.00. Such a reduction will probably do something toward giving the company an income.

—It appears that the Brazilian government has denominated from Uruguay the extradition of Barnes Cassal, Cabrita and other Rio Grande refugees. It is difficult to understand why the Brazilian government lends itself to the persecution of one party in Rio Grande, when the other is committing every species of outrage.

—Our Montevideo exchanges state that three Uruguayans had been detained and then had their thumbs cut by Colonel Elias and the Brazilian fleet. The Uruguayans were sent to Montevideo, but the Uruguayans, and reparation may be demanded. It is quite true that a few of these Rio Grande savages were brought to justice.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires says the Argentine government has ordered the payment to Lussich & Co., of Montevideo, of the sum of two thousand pounds, or ten thousand dollars gold, for the saving of the wrecked officers of the *Rosales*. Hear, hear! The central national committee on charge of the new *Rosales* purchased a draft on London through the London Bank, for £15,000, a preliminary instalment advanced towards the construction of the new gunboat. —*Uruguay News*, August 14.

—The discalitable question between the municipality and the gas company was brought to a termination on Monday, the municipality having having the welfare of the town at heart ordering the town to be lighted with kerosene. So the gas company are not obliged to supply that for which they are paid, and the public is not permitted to have that for which it does pay. In the meantime, however, it would be interesting to know where the money is that the public believed even to pay for the gas used for street lighting. It could not have all gone in 9th of July bouffies! —*Argentine News*, Rosario, August 6th.

—A Sr. Lavagnio, established in Milan, has written to the minister of the interior asking for a grant of land from 60 to 100 square miles in extent for colonization. The land must be fertile, not mountains, but with all the facilities necessary for colonization, it must be so situated that the climate is mild and healthy, it must be accessible by railway, be free from danger of inundations, and have facilities for obtaining water for irrigation purposes. Sr. Lavagnio, if he obtains this grant, will cut it up and sell it to Italian agriculturists who will come to this coast to cultivate it. —*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires.

—The *Espresso* tells a horrible tale communicated to it from Cero Largo, of atrocities and cruelties committed in Rio Grande by troops under the command of Col. Elias. Prisoners robbed and tortured, throats cut, women outraged, houses pillaged, go to make up a tale worthy of Central Africa. In these matters South Americans are still in the savage state, but now that Europeans are coming to reside amongst them they should learn to restrain their bloodthirsty and cruel instincts, if not, they will have to be taught a terrible lesson. If they behave like savages, they must expect to be treated like savages. —*Montevideo Times*, August 14.

—According to a recent report of the British vice-consul at Buenos Aires the total number of immigrants arriving in Argentina during the last 34 years is 2,286,751, of which fully 90 per cent. came from southern Europe. Of these nearly 800,000 were Italians, from which it is seen that almost one-fourth of the population (estimated at 4,000,000) is of that nationality. "In this country," says the *Argentine News*, "no workman works better, spends less and saves more than the Italian. They are much easier to manage than men of other nationalities. The railways have been built almost entirely with Italian labor. . . . The Italian immigration is practically subsidized, the proportion of Italian accepting subsidized passages during the last three years was only 3½ per cent. of the total immigration of that race."

—On Tuesday the national Senate voted \$60,000 gold, to assist the municipality of Cordoba to erect the statue of Velez Sarsfield, which will be set in that city. It appears the statue was nearly finished in Rome, and then was embargoed because the municipality of Cordoba would not, or could not, fulfill their contract. Sr. Guizot, in proposing the grant of \$60,000 out of the national treasury, gave a sketch of Mr. Velez Sarsfield and his patriotic services, mentioning among other facts that he founded the Provincial Bank, that he compiled the civil code of laws which obtain in Argentina, and that he filled with honor many important offices of government. We do not object to any respect being paid to the memory of an eminent Argentine statesman, but if such honor corporations wish to decorate their town and to raise a statue to their fellow-citizens, they ought to be prepared to make the necessary sacrifice. On the same principle that such a large sum has been given to Cordoba any provincial town has a right to have cast the image of its hero in bronze and then ask the government to appropriate \$60,000 gold of the public money. —*South Coast*, Buenos Aires, August 19.

—The *Montevideo Times* says that a new steamer built at the Goussinhou dock for the Lloyd Brazileiro, will be launched in a few days. The boat is intended for river service.

—We have received information that a night or two ago a substantial offer of one of the regiments in garrison, on looking for a piece of paper on which to write an order for some articles for his company, found a letter which his curiosity led him to read. The contents of this he communicated to others. It was written from the commanding officer of another regiment, in reply to a letter sent by the colonel of the regiment referred to, stating that he had not been seen or written to with regard to taking part in a military movement, the object of which would be the overthrow of Pellegrini and Lavalle before the accession of the President-elect to power; and that he was completely ignorant of any such affair being contemplated. Moreover, that if he should be interviewed on the matter, he would decline any participation in it, for although he sympathized with the cause of the people, his gratitude to the President in power and the minister of war, for favors received, would prevent him helping to displace them. The incident, nevertheless, shows that there is something afoot at Montevideo which may possibly cause some disturbance before the expiration of the present presidential period and the commencement of the new one. —*Times of Argentina*, August 18th.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 20. —*Senate*.—Senators Americo Lobo and Gil González spoke on the proposed regulations for the employment of the Senate. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Vialos opened the closing of the Pernambuco navy-yard. He said that, if the navy-yard did not produce better results, it is because they are badly managed. The *Almirante Tamandare*, he said, was launched three years ago, and, on account of sea tape, it has not been finished. Deputy Severino Vieira spoke in favor of the bill for reconverting the 4½ gold pounds. He said that the acts of the provincial government are all subject to the approval of Congress. He denied that the bondholders have cause for complaint. They have lost nothing and the bill merely causes the bonds to revert to their primitive state. There was received from the President a message asking for a special appropriation of 267,000,000 for the navy. This appropriation is intended to meet expenses caused by the Matto Grosso revolution and the loss of the *Solimões*. The committee on public works and colonization reported in favor of a bill authorizing the government to contract with Francisco Ferreira de Alencar for the introduction of 500 Liberian immigrants to be employed on the sugar plantations and discharging vessels at the port of Santos. The committee on legislation reported in favor of the Senate bill granting amnesty to the Matto Grosso revolutionists.

AUGUST 22. —*Senate*.—Senator Americo Lobo made inquiries in regard to the vacancy in the Argentine delegation to the Senate. The president answered that a copy of the Senate's resolution on the subject had been sent to the President of the republic, but that no answer had been received. Senator Tavares Bastos defended the conduct of the governor of Alagoas, not only in regard to the matter but also in regard to the question of the engagement of laborers for Santos. He was answered by Senators Ramiro Barcellos and Campos Sales who censured the governor's conduct. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Glycério and Felisbello Freire opposed the bill for the reconversion of the 4½ gold pounds. Deputy Leopoldo de Balbodes offered an amendment, requiring the payment to bondholders who accept the conversion, in addition to the interest due, of 1½% in gold or its equivalent in currency, or 5% currency bonds. The Chamber voted the navy bill in 2nd discussion. The Senate amendment to the army bill was also voted, and the 1st article of a bill authorizing a contract for the navigation of the Rio Ita or Unzuaga, the 2nd and 3rd articles of this bill being rejected. The deficiency appropriation of 3,471,209\$214 for the navy was voted in 2nd discussion, and in 3rd discussion the bill appropriating 18,000\$ for the payment of professors of the Gymnasium Nacional and 25,000\$ for the removal of the museum. Several bills granting exemption from duties were voted, and other articles, among the latter that which exempted from duty the building materials and furniture of the American college at Tautat.

AUGUST 23. —*Senate*.—The committee on finance reported against the bill establishing custom-houses at Jate de Fora and S. Paulo. The Senate approved the election of Drs. Ruy Barbosa and Manuel Victorino as senators from Bahia. The Senate, on motion of Senator Campos Sales, voted to suspend its sittings for two days as a tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. Deodoro. Eulogistic speeches were made by that senator and by Senator Glycério Martins. A committee of six was appointed to represent the Senate at the funeral. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Speeches eulogizing the services of Gen. Deodoro were made by Deputies Severino Vieira, Espirito Santo, Lauro Muller, Luiz Murat, Francisco Glycério, Alfredo Ellis, Bellarmine de Mendonça and Getulio de Albuquerque. The Chamber voted motions expressing sympathy and condolence at the death, recognizing him as founder of the republic, providing for a funeral service in his honor, taking mourning for eight days and appointing a committee of 15 to attend the funeral.

AUGUST 24. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Tolentino de Carvalho spoke against the closing of the Pernambuco navy-yard. It was answered by Deputy Severino Vieira, who said that that navy-yard is defenceless in event of a war with a naval power. The bill for the reconversion of the 4½ gold pounds was defended by Deputy Leopoldo de Balbodes and opposed by Deputies Otúcia and Lauro Muller. Deputy Otúcia said that the few thousand centos saved by such a measure would be no compensation for the injury resulting therefrom to the credit of the country.

AUGUST 25. —*Senate*.—When the Bahia senators Ruy Barbosa and Manuel Victorino were conducted into the Senate chamber for the purpose of taking their seats, Senator Pinheiro Guedes made them an address of welcome, to which they both responded. Senator Ruy Barbosa said that, although disappointed that he had not been able to turn his hair prematurely gray, his love of truth and justice is still unimpaired and that he will continue to labor as ever for the rule of law, the expansion of liberty, the restoration of confidence, the consolidation of peace, the reconciliation of republicans, the future of Brazil and the elimination of all national misfortune that endangers to make capital out of the country's misfortunes for promoting the reestablishment of monarchy. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Epitacio introduced a bill, signed by himself and others, providing for ceremonies in honor of the memory of Gen. Deodoro in the capital of all the states on the 30th day after his death, for declaring the 23rd of August a day of national mourning, for erecting a statue of the General in the Campo da Republica and a monument in the S. Francisco Xavier cemetery. Deputy Felisbello Freire made some explanations in regard to the engagement of laborers in Sergipe for the repairs at Santos. The governor of Sergipe, he said, having been informed that 200 laborers had been thus engaged, investigated the matter and found that they had no contracts for protecting their interests. He asked the contractor's agent to sign a suitable contract. This not having been done, he telegraphed to the contractors and received no answer. He then explained the state of affairs of the laborers who, seeing that they had no security for the performance of what had been promised them, left the steamer and went home.

AUGUST 26. —*Senate*.—In the debate on consular invoices Senator Julio Frota said that such invoices are necessary to prevent contraband on the frontier of Rio Grande do Sul. The bill on national holidays was opposed by Senators Virgilio Damasio and Rangel Pestana and defended by Senator Gil Goulart. Several amendments were offered, providing that January 1st, March 1st, April 21st, November 2nd and December 25th should be included in the number of holidays. Senator Ubaldo de Azevedo said that he confessed his error in signing this bill. He fears that unless it is speedily rejected, it will produce just the reverse of the purpose to which it was intended. Instead of diminishing the number of holidays, it threatens largely to increase them. Consequently, he is one of the authors of the bill, he is inclined to vote against it. Senator Theodoro Souto spoke against the bill. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Floriano Costa, in his maiden speech, made a vigorous onslaught on the Senate's amendments to the bill for organizing the federal district. The republicans, he said, had promised to establish a government of the people by the people. As a consistent republican he is not able to accept these amendments. What change, he asked, has come over the spirit of the senators' dreams? In the time of the monarchy they clamored for liberty, and now they seem to think themselves obliged to take every precaution against it, as if it were a disease. He made severe strictures on the Senate, which, he said, is constantly displaying its incompetence and anarchical tendencies. The limit of the department of justice and interior was voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Felisbello Freire spoke against Chinese immigration. The best of the Chinese, he said, do not emigrate. If the Chinese come to Brazil, he asserted, the country will suffer in industry, in finance and in morality. The experiments made in Australia, Cuba, Canada, California, Peru and Chili show conclusively that the Chinese are not desirable immigrants. If Chinese immigration once sets in, it will flood the country and absorb the Brazilian nation. A message was received from the President asking for a deficiency appropriation of 20,000\$ for boundary commissions. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara presented a petition from 26 manufacturers asking for exemption from house tax and import duties on machinery. Deputy Espirito Santo offered a motion, signed by himself and 33 other deputies, for inquiring whether the government, in execution of the amnesty law, has annulled the dismissal of professors of schools, members of the supreme military court and its retirement of military officers. The budget committee reported on the estimates of the department of finance, whose amount includes from 71,354,705\$679 to 69,722,000\$825, omitting for the present the appropriation for loss by exchange, which had been originally estimated at 10,000,000\$, and which, the committee thinks, at the present rate of exchange would amount to 30,000,000\$. The committee hopes, however, to be able, by means of a financial scheme which it proposes to present in a few days, to improve the value of the currency so as to reduce the loss by exchange to 20,000,000\$. The committee on public works reported a bill authorizing the government to make a contract for port improvements with Engineer Melville Ilora.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Disturbances on the frontier of Rio Grande do Sul are reported.

—A fatal case of small-pox has occurred at Victoria, Espirito Santo.

—The steamer *Santa Fé*, laden with alcohol, rum and sugar, was consumed by fire in the port of Pernambuco on the 23rd.

—In Pernambuco, Martins Junior and his partisans held a meeting on the 23rd and protested against the dismissal of the municipal council.

—The Cubatão bridge, near Santos, is being repaired and will soon open the old *sebra* road for mule troops between Santos and São Paulo.

—It is stated that Councillor Silveira Martins presided over an opposition meeting held in S. Paulo on the 25th inst., at the house of one of the leaders of the old liberal party.

—A telegram of the 24th inst., from Pará says that Gen. Almeida Barreto, Conde de Leopoldina and other persons took passage for this port on the American steamer *Seguranga*.

—A civil engineer in Espirito Santo has drawn a map of that state for the Chicago exposition.

—A considerable movement of troops in Rio Grande is reported, particularly on the frontier.

—The S. Paulo state government has purchased horses for a regiment of mounted police which is to patrol the suburbs of that city.

—The Pará legislature has granted a ten years' exclusive privilege to Antonio Augusto Ferreira de Barros for the manufacture of macaroni.

—The Pará legislature has granted a ten years' exclusive privilege to Manoel Pedro da Silva Junior and George H. Sumner for the manufacture of rubber fabrics.

—There was a conflict between the director and some Italian operatives at the Cassio factory, Uberaba, on the 26th inst., from which the director came out second best.

—The administration of the immigrant service in Paraná is causing much complaint. The officials in charge are accused of supplying bad food, and the *condes* are assisting them in the fraud.

—The Italian bark *Concordia*, with a cargo of coal, put in at Santa Cruz, Santa Catharina, on the 8th inst., with fire on board. Assistance was at once procured, but every effort to save the vessel was fruitless.

—A telegram from Aracaju reports that the steamer *Onitima*, belonging to the Companhia Oriental Diques Flutuantes, had struck on the lar in leaving that port. The passengers were landed without loss of life.

—The governor of Pernambuco has dismissed Col. Pereira Lima from the command of the police force and has appointed in his stead Major Passos Barreto. The ex-commander is said to sympathize with the party of the state legislature.

—The printing-offices of two opposition newspapers, the *Pacifica* and *Nacional*, have been raided and destroyed in Maranhão. This seems to be becoming a very popular method of deciding political questions, since Col. Piragibe set the fashion here in Rio.

—Telegrams from Pernambuco indicate that the resistance to the municipal councillors recently appointed by the governor has extended from Goyanato Ipocena, Iambé, Palmares and other points. The telegraph wires connecting the capital with the north of the state have been cut.

—In the municipal chamber of Diamantina on the 26th inst. there was a stormy discussion between the friends and opponents of ex-Deputy Matia Machado, *apropos* to a congratulatory motion presented by the president, who is the ex-deputy's brother. The three dissenting members resigned their places.

—The federal elections in Pernambuco have again been postponed, this time to December 15th. There ought to be some limitations on the power of the governor to order these postponements, otherwise the states will have it in their power to seriously embarrass the national government. Fixed election days should be adopted at once.

—There was a panic in Uberaba, Minas Geraes, on the 25th over a report that a detachment of soldiers, encamped about three kilometers away, was marching on the town to avenge the death of a comrade, who had been fatally beaten in a quarrel with some civilians. The report proved to be false, but the people had the sensation of a thorough scare, however.

—The cargo of the steamer *Santa Fé*, which was consumed by fire in the port of Pernambuco on the 23rd inst., was valued at 4,000,000 francs and insured for 150,000\$ in the Amphyrith and Phoenix insurance companies. Some of the cargo has been saved. It is said that the fire originated in some bales of cotton saturated with alcohol that had leaked from a cask.

—In Goyanna, Pernambuco, on the 25th inst., the partisans of the state legislature prevented the new municipal council from taking office. A police force that had been sent to protect the councillors was captured and disarmed. The governor at once sent 200 more policemen to Goyanna. There was an exchange of shots on the arrival of this force, and then the revolution subsided.

—The S. Paulo legislature has declared the Vpiranga monument to be state property and has ordered the state treasury to pass all moneys on deposit to the account of revenue and to pay all outstanding accounts against the structure. What the state intends to do with the building does not transpire, but it may be considered a final extinction of the Vpiranga lottery and of the ambition to commemorate the *brida* of independence by a costly building, destined to stand empty and unfinished until time should transform it into a mysterious ruin.

—In the S. Paulo chamber of deputies there was a very violent and unseemly discussion on the 23rd over two rival motions for suspending the sittings of that body in token of respect for the memory of Gen. Deodoro. The galleries took part in the debate in which insulting epithets were freely exchanged, and the sitting was suspended amid great disorder. When the house was re-opened the uproar recommenced, and in the midst thereof the president ordered the arrest of Dr. Jesuino Carlos. At one time the hall was abandoned by legislators and spectators, who rushed to the street, where Dr. Jesuino Carlos harangued the mob. Finally the motion presented by Deputy Herculano de Freitas was voted by the chamber.

COMMERCIAL

3007	do	..... 100	10	do	Sarocabana	74
15	do	48.....1,170				
<i>Banks.</i>						
70	Comercio	..... 265	3007	Republica	.....	87
50	C. Real de No.	40	500	do	.....	87 500
3700	Intenedor	..... 9 500	40	Rural	.....	205

Imports.		
400 V. P. Sanyally	9	300 Ind. mill 220
800 do	9	333 Export 100
100 do	100	200 Mella, no Brazil
100 do	100	100 Rural do Brazil

August 27.		
125 Apollos, 41, 1018		20 Gold 41, 1110
125 do 41, 1110		2,000 Rio de Jan.
500 Apollos, 41, 1102		

Banks.		
200 Incidator, 9	320 Puro, 3	
500 do 9	500 1000 Republic, 80	
500 do 9	500 1000 Republic, 80	

Market Report.		
400 V. P. Sanyally	9	400 Tons, 45
100 Atahua insect,	9	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, August 20th, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have had a quiet week, with the exception of a little "spurt" in the 20th and 21st, the market has been dull, owing to the difference of opinion existing between exporters and holders, as in the case of the bean. Exchange has been fairly steady, but the reported devaluation of the money of finance and Vice-President Pato has had some influence on coffee holders, who are always ready to find reason for low exchange, and consequent higher coffee prices. Receipts have continued on the same scale, and the shipments are somewhat in excess of the supply; the receipts in Santos have been very good. Quotations were nominal until the 23rd, when buyers quoted as per below, but these quotations are usually lower than the actual market prices. From New York have been fair to holders, but the difference between the quotations there and the ideas of sellers here are very marked. At the moment it appears as if that only an entire withdrawal of exports from the market can cause a decline in prices, and this is hardly to be expected.

The shipments since our last report have been:

4,755 bags for the United States		
23,900	Europe	
8,700	Coast of Brazil	
1,400	River Plate and West Coast	
1,400	Costume	
51,600	bags.	

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States		
Aug. 20	New York Br St. Lufthansa	19,118

Europe		
Aug. 20	Harve Frs Co. Hamburg	6,531
23	Mediterranean Br St. Lufthansa	6,531
24	England Br St. Lufthansa	7,441
25	Antwerp do	7,441
26	London Br St. Lufthansa	7,441
27	Portugal do	1,133
28	Genoa Br St. Lufthansa	2,615
29	Mediterranean Br St. Lufthansa	1,450
30	Hamburg Br St. Lufthansa	14,723

Elsewhere		
Aug. 20	River Plate Br St. Lufthansa	377
20	do do do do do	520

Receipts for the past week were 75,331 bags, against 74,293 bags for the preceding week, and 75,000 bags for the week before. The receipts in Santos for the week were 83,738 bags. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 155,773 bags in all hands.

Dickers' quotations this morning were:

Type.	per arroba.	Type.	per arroba.
No. 6	19 \$600	No. 8	17 \$000
7	18 000	9	16 000

and the qualities recognized were, equally, also per arroba

1st Ordinary	2 \$100-22 \$000
2nd Good	18 500-16 900
2nd Ordinary	16 500-15 300

which probably more closely represent sellers' ideas.

The *funda* is exchanged at 2 \$41 per kilogramme.

August 27th, 1892.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Now, worth	Last price	Cumulative quotations
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000\$ 1,000,000	4,000,000\$ 475,000	164,229\$ 34,000	Açúcar do Brasil Niquelada do Brasil	38¢00—July 9 156¢00—July 9	80¢	37¢000	—

.....

100,000,000	5,000,000	45,735	Auxiliar	10	100	Jan. 92	200	250	000
100,000,000	10,000,000	34,374	Huila	20	000	Feb. 91	100	75	000
100,000,000	10,000,000	34,374	Comunidade	10	000	Jan. 92	175	000	000
100,000,000	33,000,000	45,874	Itazul	12	000	July 92	200	000	000
...	33,000,000	...	do 2 series	6	000	July 92	100	141	000
10,000,000	...	1,826,320	Paraná-Norte Americano	10	000	July 92	40	18	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	35,745	Itapuzo	4	000	July 91	100	...	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	33,724	Classe Laboradora	9	000	July 91	100	...	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	109,350	Cooperativa	10	000	July 92	100	30	000
20,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	10	000	July 92	200	000	000
2,000,000	2,000,000	306,130	Commerces	5	000	July 91	200	000	000
20,000,000	12,000,000	3,200,000	Commerces	3	000	July 92	200	000	000
...	1,000,000	...	do 1 series	7	400	July 92	40	74	000
10,000,000	50,000,000	59,000	Commercio e Industria	6	000	July 92	100	120	000
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,435,859	Construcao do Rio de Janeiro	3	000	July 92	200	48	000
2,000,000	2,000,000	...	Continental	5	000	Jan. 92	200	...	...
2,000,000	2,000,000	14,454	Cooperativa	5	000	Jan. 92	200	...	...
10,000,000	500,000	100,000	Credito Commercial	6	000	July 92	100	170	000
10,000,000	12,500,000	1,000,000	Credito Garantia	15	000	July 91	200	128	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	140,000	Credito Mercantil	15	000	July 91	200	128	000
1,000,000	30,000	531,484	Credito Mercantil	15	000	July 91	200	128	000
...	20,000,000	201,388	do 2 series	12	000	Jan. 92	100	10	000
40,000,000	100,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Popular	15	000	Jan. 92	100	20	000
20,000,000	2,000,000	650,466	Credito Real do Brazil	5	000	Jan. 92	100	105	000
...	1,500,000	...	Credito Real do Brazil	10	000	Jan. 92	100	105	000
...	7,500,000	...	do 2 series	10	000	Jan. 92	100	23	000
10,000,000	1,000,000	207,251	Credito Real e Lavoura	12	000	July 92	200	100	000
5,000,000	5,000,000	8,800,000	Depositos e Descontos	15	000	July 92	200	235	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	Falencia do Brazil	15	000	Jan. 91	100	84	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	177,290	Pavacao Brasileira	10	000	July 92	100	85	000
1,000,000	8,000,000	1,450,000	Immobiliar e Mercantil	10	000	July 92	100	...	...
1,000,000	2,000,000	76,795	Industria e Melhoramentos	12	000	July 92	100	9	000
20,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	Intercambio	12	000	July 92	200	200	000
20,000,000	10,000,000	591,814	Lavoura e Comercio	5	000	July 92	200	200	000
675,000	25,000,000	2,500,000	Loucas & Bouillon, Lamei	5	000	Apr. 92	100	81	000
...	12,000,000	50,000	Mercantil	10	000	Jan. 92	100	...	...
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Mercantil das Viagens	10	000	Jan. 92	200	25	000
5,000,000	2,000,000	25,000	Mobiliario	4	000	Jan. 92	50	...	...
5,000,000	2,000,000	25,000	Opeartiva	3	000	Aug. 91	10	5	000
1,000,000	25,000,000	2,104,000	Pario e Riva	3	000	July 92	30	2	000
1,000,000	2,000,000	50,000	Paparia	6	000	July 92	85	000	000
...	...	...	Regimista in Brazil	1	000	July 92	...	...	...
200,000,000	7,810,750	...	Republica dos E. do Brazil	3	000	July 92	20	86	000
...	927,000	...	Rio de Janeiro	3	000	July 92	70	20	000
10,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000	Rio e Alagoas Comercio	10	000	July 92	100	13	000
10,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000	Rio e Alagoas Comercio	10	000	July 92	100	13	000
15,000,000	5,600,000	...	Rante Hypothecario	10	000	July 92	200	260	000
...	...	...	do 1 series	5	000	July 92	100	130	000
2,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	Sociedade Beneficente	10	000	July 92	200	110	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	820,000	Sul Americano	10	000	July 92	200	110	000
5,000,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio	10	000	July 92	200	250	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	119,031	Uniao de Comercio						

SHIPPING.

Present Amount	Interest Payable	Rate %	Bank	Nominal value	Last date	Closing quotations
15,877,000	Jan. - July	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	1000	5 1/2 %	
	do		do gold.	£10 & 5	108 000	89 00 =
9,939,300	Apr. - Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo...	1000	92 00	106 500 = 112 000
	...		Credito Real e Intencional	100	90 00	
7,790,800	...	6	Rep. do Estado Unidos.	100	90 00	... = 85 00
8,000	...	6	do gold.	100	80 00	
	May - Nov.	6	do Brazil.	100		
500,000	...		Uniao Agricola do Brazil...	100	73 1/2 %	
10,326,400	Jan. - Jul.	6	Uniao S. Paulo	100	81 1/2 %	

MILLS.

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Dividend received	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	168,312\$	Alliança	12000—July 02	200\$	300\$00	
400,000	400,000	Bum Bum .....	.....	200	250 00	
3,000,000	53,375	Braz Industral	22 000—July 02	200	211 00	200\$000
100,000	50	Bendine	8 000—Aug 97	200	200 00	
1,000,000	169,053	Carnica	12 000—July 02	200	220 00	
2,400,000	219,000	Confiança Industrial	12 000—July 02	200	220 00	
400,000	400,000	Ind. e Venes.	12 000—July 02	140	190 00	
2,500,000	250,000	Corcorado	3 100—July 01	100	125 00	..... 200\$000
250,000	250,000	Dr. Israel .....	.....	200	200 00	
600,000	9,000	Industrial Museu .....	.....	200	200 00	
300,000	135,400	Industrial de Cera. Prod. ....	.....	200	200 00	
400,000	400,000	Pão Branco .....	.....	140	45 00	
4,000,000	4000,000	Penquillima	12 000—July 02	200	200 00	
3,000,000	3,000	Penquillima	9 000—July 59	200	140 00	
1,000,000	1,000,000	Progress Ind. do Brazil	7 000—July 02	200	200 00	
3,000,000	3,000,000	Rio de Janeiro	4 000—July 02	200	200 00	
3,200,000	3,200,000	S. Lazaro	8 000—Aug. 91	200	200 00	
18,000,000	18,000,000	do series .....	.....	100	10 00	
200,000	600,000	S. Paulo e Alcantara .....	..... July 02	200	230 00	
4,668,440	10,012	S. Paulo e Alcantara	3 400—Jan. 91	200	190 00	
		União Industrial S. Sebastião .....	.....	200	190 00	

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Monthly value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	--	Agrícola de Paraguarana.	3800—July 91	60\$	60,000	
1,000,000	2,400,000	--	Agrícola do Rio Negro.	1000—July 91	60		
1,000,000	4,000,000	--	Agr. Lavoura de Viçosa.		60	197,000	
1,000,000	7,000,000	--	Cant. e Vap. Imbuiz.	4 000—July 91	200	213,000	
275,400	768,400	20,000\$	Carreg. Fluminense.....	1000—July 91	80	210,000	
1,000,000	4,000,000	36,330	Cas. Brazilia.....	1000—Jan. 91	60	13,000	
1,000,000	728,000	1,200	Commissões e Esang. de Café	1500—Jan. 91	60	15,000	
1,000,000	60,000	--	Empresa de Obras Públicas.	1500—Sept-91	40	15,000	
1,000,000	4,000,000	--	Evrosena Fluminense.....	1000—July 91	60	15,000	
1,000,000	--	--	Ind. e Colonizador do Brazil		60		
1,000,000	50,000,000	--	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	4 100—July 91	200	40,000	
1,000,000	70,000,000	--	do do Rio de Janeiro.....	1000—Jan. 91	200	37,500—43,250	
1,000,000	3,000,000	--	do do S. Paulo		60	65,000—	
1,000,000	1,000,000	--	Metropolitano.....		100	60,000	
1,000,000	1,500,000	24,480	Nacional de Fios e Batão		100	60,000	
1,000,000	2,200,000	--	Nacional de Obras.....		100	35,000	
1,000,000	5,250,000	--	Nova Era Flum.....	5 000—Jan. 91	70	5 000	
1,000,000	10,000,000	--	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil	3 500—July 91	70	5 000	
1,000,000	2,500,000	21,805	Saneamento do Rio.....	1000—July 91	40	5 000—	
1,000,000	2,000,000	--	Servicos Maritimos.....	1350—July 91	100	30,000	50,000
1,000,000	4,000,000	--	Torreos Baxileiro.....	1000—July 91	80	41,000—	40,000
1,000,000	20,000,000	34,917	União Is. do Est. do Brazil	4 000—July 91	100	41,000—45,000	

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
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SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
The fine Steamer

SEGURANÇA

Captain BEERS

will sail for
NEW YORK

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Pará,
Barbados and St. Thomas.
Friday 16th September at 10 a.m.

Passage Rates

	cabins	steering
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$275	— "

For cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro,

and for passages and information apply to

E. C. Baker, Manager

42 Rua do Ouvidor

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept. 2	Pagos	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires
" 5	Thomas	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 12	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
twice per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

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PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

Chili, Peru and Equador:

Chaucer..... Sept. 1st.

New York:

Ptolemy..... Sept. 3rd.

New Orleans:

Bellova.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 12 de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—NORTON, MCGAW & Co.

89, Rua 12 de Março

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

SINGER

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niterhoey:
35 BR, Rua do Gen. Deodoro
Porto Alegre:
379, Rua dos Andrades

São Paulo
14, Rua Florencio d'Almeida
Buenos Aires:
137, Calle Maipú

Bahia:
In front of the Elevator
Rosario:
43 G, Calle Cordoba

Campos:
69, Rua 13 de Maio
Montevideo:
73, Calle 18 de Julio

and at Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago,
Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS.

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CAIXA 1146.

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85, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 85.

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